

Global challenges in the 21st century

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Abstract

Throughout the centuries of history, mankind has faced crucial challenges that had to be overcome. Their mismanagement has often led to serious problems in human life. The question posed in this paper is simple: is globalization worth it for humanity?

I would add: is humanity ready to live in a global world without borders and with a strong interplay of economic, social and consequently political interests? It is difficult to give a correct answer to these dilemmas. Throughout the centuries of history, people have always been in contact with each other. They gave and they received. The fact is that the more contacts there are between people, the more challenges they face. Globalization itself is an inclusive relationship. People exchange goods, experiences, trade, scientific inventions, but also problems. The Covid-19 pandemic that planet earth is still experiencing is a syndrome of globalization and living in a global system. It had been more than 100 years since a pandemic of this magnitude had occurred because the world was closed and when a severe epidemic did occur it was confined to certain regions and did not spread to the rest of the world. Even when borders have symbolically fallen, international business is flourishing, as are acute issues such as terrorism and the Covid-19 pandemic. As can be seen, globalization is a complex process that needs to be managed, not only because of the benefits it brings, but above all because of the serious problems it can bring about.

Keywords: challenge, globalization, management, plans, pandemic.

1. INTRODUCTION

It suffices to list the titles of the paper more briefly and we are convinced of the clarity, academic fluency, scientific competence, cognitive, research, argumentative values and the areas where the trend of globalization is spreading and is rapidly appearing in the world.

During this research I have expressed in an understandable language and illustrated with works or quotations of authors in a contemporary voice where I would single out

Abu-Lughod, Jannat (1991), James, Paul (2005), Martell, Luke (2010), of the first steps or indicators of globalization, its evolution, the causes and platforms on which it has developed.

According to Tim Riley, business globalization focuses on reducing international trade regulations, as well as tariffs, taxes and other barriers that oppress global trade, economic globalization is the process of increasing economic integration between countries, leading to the emergence of a global market or a single world market.

I have also presented the aspects that are intertwined in economic globalization such as politics and government, global actors, international governmental organizations and I also present the challenges posed by economic globalization such as health risks, ill-treatment, capital flight, inequality, resource uncertainty, competitive advantages. Further, among other things, the forms of incentives in Foreign Direct Investments, etc. are treated.

Of interest and very disturbing are the environment and global warming and climate problems that pose global threats such as human impact on the environment, water scarcity, global warming, global catastrophic risk, solar and volcanic activity, livelihoods, climate change mitigation, clean energy, international climate agreement, concluding, the paper *Globalism and the challenges of the XXI century*, is a paper of theoretical interest, research, with general values for global decision-making, is an added value in the economic and social literature in Kosovo, presents a serious commitment and accumulated work, which in a synthesized way presents the aspects of globalization, the causes and ways of its manifestation, as well as its challenges today and in the future.

This paper is an incentive in the first place for me but also for other researchers to engage and contribute to other works with this object or even for specific problems of globalization, as more and more the world is integrating, collaborating, bands are open to each other, the international commitments of each country but also of the whole world bring more implications but also the need for legal, administrative, economic, political and as such arrangements are more and more the object of study and solutions.

2. Description

However, in this in-depth study paper will be analyzed the effects of globalization defined in the integration of economic activities, mainly through markets, in economic and global sustainability, against competition in the sector of the European Union. Globalization has opened up new opportunities for widespread development worldwide.

However, this is not developing evenly because some countries are integrating into the global economy faster than others with evidence of rapid growth and reduced poverty. Consequently, a coherent analytical framework concept was used throughout the study. The study consists of a literature review and an assessment of the key factors of globalization.

Globalization is the set of transformations in the world political and economic order that has taken place in recent decades. The focal point of change is the integration of markets into a "global village" exploited by large international corporations. States are gradually abandoning tariff barriers to protect their production from competition from foreign products and opening up to international trade and capital. This process has been accompanied by an intense revolution in information technologies - telephones, computers and television.

Globalization is the process of integration enabled by the exchange of views, products, ideas and other cultural fields from around the world. Developments in transport (such as steam locomotives, jet engines) and telecommunications infrastructure (including the telegraph and its modern descendants, the internet and mobile phones) have been key factors in globalization, producing independence of economic and cultural activities. Yet many scholars trace the origins of globalism to modern times, others trace its history before major European geographical discoveries and travels to the New World. Some others find their origin in the third millennium p.e.s. Large-scale globalization began in the nineteenth century. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the connection between world economies and cultures developed very rapidly.

Globalization processes affect and are influenced by businesses and employment organizations, the economy, socio-cultural resources and the natural environment. Academic literature usually divides globalization into three major areas: economic globalization, cultural globalization, and political globalization. People and nations can act individually and collectively to slow the pace of global warming, also preparing for the inevitable climate change and its consequences. Several consensus studies have been undertaken. Among the most cited is a 2013

study of about 12,000 abstracts of peer-reviewed works on climate science, published since 1990, of which just over 4,000 papers expressed an opinion on the cause of the recent warming global. Of these, 97% agree, explicitly or implicitly, that global warming is occurring and is man-made.

Sources of information also become uniform due to the worldwide reach and growing popularity of pay-TV and Internet channels. This causes globalization to cross the borders of the economy and begin to provoke a certain cultural homogenization between countries. In short, it is in the dynamics of world economies that the productive forces, the efforts for markets, the effort to innovate technology and goods, all this forms the basis of the progressive and disordered dynamics that take place in long cycles, signaling the birth, transformation, decline and the legacy of world economies. As capitalism resumed its expansion around the world, after World War II, the process of internationalization of capital began. Capital partially lost its national character, and gained an international connotation.

This internationalization will become more intense and generalized, or even more global, with the end of the Cold War, the dissolution of the Soviet bloc, and changes in economic policies in the nations of socialist regimes. At the heart of the internationalization of capital are the formation, development, and diversification of what might be called "global production." In practice, the world has turned into a huge and complex factory, which is developing along with what can be called the "global center of trade".

The socio-cultural institutions, legal-political principles, standards and ideals that constitute the conditions and products of the civilization of capitalism have been globalized. Capitalism continues to have national bases, but these are no longer decisive, it is now possible to accept that the meaning of the nation-state has changed drastically. The global economy is something that will bring great benefits to humanity, especially to poor countries, which will receive most of the investment that generates new jobs. In this new context, the global company needs to be aware that people and cultures are different in each part of the world, that each government has different interests.

Hence the thesis of the interdependence of nations. Much of what happens and can happen in the context of globalization is synthesized in the notions produced in the game of relations between countries: diplomacy, alliance, pact, peace, bloc, bilateral, multilateralism, regional integration, the clause of the most nation favorite, blockade, espionage, ouster, destabilization of governments, war war, invasion, invasion, state terrorism. All these and other notions have to do with the interdependence of nations. By the way, interdependence is a very common idea in the analyzes and fantasies produced about the configurations and movements of global society. This interdependence focuses on foreign, diplomatic, international relations.

Then, we also addressed the thesis of interdependence of nations that I have exposed so much and it is a systematic elaboration of how the world problem develops. It is about a scenario in which most of the problems appear in the reasons, strategies, tactics and activities of the main and secondary actors, all playing with rational choice options. Studies conducted from the perspective of systemic theory are devoted to clarifying the problems as follows: interdependence and dependence, alliances and blocs, bilateral and multilateralism, national and regional integration.

There is an obvious Occidentalism, along with capitalism, when interpretations explain the way in which less developed parts, units, segments or actors, i.e. archaic, peripheral or marginal, are predicted in the organization and dynamics of world society. The theory of world systems also includes the notions of Occidentalism and capitalism. It is the standards, ideals and institutions of capitalism and Occidentalism, or vice versa, that command the organization and dynamics of globalization. Then the global challenges in the 21st century are also and always modernization, but modernization in the form of Western capitalism. Posi it is possible to say that the theory of world modernization gains more consistency when supplemented, or sophisticated, with the theory of world systems.

The systematic interpretation of international relations has already been well developed in studies and controversies on the issue of globalization. Systems theory seems to provide consistent reference frameworks in order to

write important aspects of the organization and dynamics of world society.

Closing the dialectic of the paper "Global Challenges in the XXI Century", I conclude with the thoughts of Swedish journalist Thomas Larsson, in his book, *The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalization*, which emphasizes that globalization: is the process of shrinking the world, of shorter distances, of approaching things. Globalization is about the growing ease with which one on one side of the world can interact, for mutual benefit, with someone on the other side of the world.

In conclusion, this paper is initially an impetus for me as the author of this paper but it remains a task for other researchers to engage and contribute to this specific issue of globalization and global warming which remains a challenge of the XXI century.

3. Literature review:

It suffices to list the titles of the leaders briefly and we are convinced of the clarity, academic fluency, scientific competence, cognitive, research, argumentative values and the fields where the trend of globalization is spreading and is rapidly appearing in the world. Very carefully in this work I have expressed in an understandable language and illustrated with works or quotations of authors in a contemporary voice where I would single out Abu-Lughod, Jannat (1991), James, Paul (2005), Martell, Luke (2010), of the first steps or indicators of globalization, its evolution, causes and platforms on which it has developed.

According to Tim Riley, business globalization focuses on reducing international trade regulations, as well as tariffs, taxes and other barriers that oppress global trade, economic globalization is the process of increasing economic integration between countries, leading to the emergence of a global market or a single world market.

4. Object of the study:

In this paper the object of the study was intertwined in several aspects related to economic globalization, politics, government, global actors, international governmental

organizations and the challenges posed by economic globalization such as health risks, ill-treatment, flight of capital, inequality, resource uncertainty, competitive advantages, fiscal money. Further, among other things, the forms of incentives in Foreign Direct Investments, etc. are treated.

Of interest and very disturbing in this paper I present the environment and global warming and climate problems that pose serious global threats such as human impact on the environment, water scarcity, global warming, global catastrophic risk, solar and volcanic activity, livelihoods, mitigation of climate change, clean energy, international climate agreement.

5. Methodology:

The study is based on primary data on global challenges and issues. The study is based on primary data on global challenges and issues. The main methods used in this scientific paper to address this issue were the comparative methods of globalization during the historical stages, making a comparison of the historical evolution of globalization from the archaic era to modern globalism, which has undergone radical changes. By comparative method I present how the process of globalization evolution is not developing evenly because some countries are integrating into the global economy faster than others with evidence of rapid growth and reduced poverty. Consequently, a coherent analytical framework concept was used throughout the study. The study consists of a review of the literature and an assessment of the key factors of globalization. Globalization is the set of transformations in the world political and economic order that have taken place in recent decades. The focal point of change is the integration of markets into a "Global Village", exploited by large international corporations. This process has been accompanied by an intense revolution in information technologies - telephones, computers and television.

6. Conclusion:

Globalization and the challenges of the XXI century, is a work of theoretical interest,

research, with general values for global decision-making, is an added value in the economic and social literature in Kosovo, represents a serious commitment and accumulated work, which in a synthesized way presents aspects of globalization, its causes and manifestations, as well as its challenges today and in the future.

This paper is an incentive in the first place for me but also for other researchers to engage and contribute to other works with this object or even for specific problems of globalization, as more and more the world is integrating, collaborating, bands are open to each other, the international commitments of each country but also of the whole world bring more implications but also the need for legal, administrative, economic, political and as such arrangements are more and more the object of study and solutions.

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